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CONN. & PENN.

Working Class Constituencies Addressed Vigorously,

FALL TO, EVERYWHERE!

George Mansfield S. L. P. Candidate in Connecticut's Second Congressional District—The S. L. P. of Blair County, Pa., Unmasks Key-Stone State Capitalist Reform.

IN CONNECTICUT.

To the Working Class of the Second Congressional District of the State of Connecticut:

Within the last fifty years the increase in the mechanical producing powers of the industries of civilized nations has been a thousand fold. This vast increase has not only revolutionized all modes and methods of manufacturing, it has completely changed the social relations previously existing between men in different branches of industry, especially the relations between the employer and the employés, between the so-called skilled high priced aristocratic guilds and the common artisan.

Previous to the great industrial era inaugurated by labor-saving machinery it was the great territorial landlords alone who were the chief powers of the State. These have now been supplanted by the bourgeoisie or capitalist class, than whom a more crafty, greedy, unprincipled, corrupt class of men never trod the quarter deck of an African corsair.

America, or the United States, is the paradise of the bourgeoisie; in support of which I give you the following compendium of historical facts.

From July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1864, the Congress of the United States donated to the five principal Pacific railroads two hundred and fifteen million acres of the public domain. A territory larger than British India with her two hundred and forty millions of inhabitants. A territory larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and France combined, and capable of sustaining a population of fifty millions of inhabitants. The Government issued construction bonds of twenty thousand dollars per mile, guaranteeing the payment of interest thereon. Sixty-four million six hundred and twenty-three thousand of the bonds were thirty year bonds, paying six per cent. interest, which the Government is now "cancelling."

One hundred millions of the bonds have been forfeited for non-compliance with terms of charter. And yet no action has been taken by Congress to restore them to the people. There is not in all the annals of the Government of the civilized world an instance of such a colossal robbery of the patrimony of the people. If the Government could issue construction bonds at twenty thousand dollars per mile, having thirty years to run at six per cent. interest, what was to hinder the Government from itself building the roads, which it could have done for one-half the money and preserved intact the patrimony of the people for all coming time? Ah, that would have been a Socialistic experiment that would have changed entirely the subsequent economic and political history of the United States. Had that been done we wouldn't now be sinking Merrimacs to cover up a steal of $150,000 in the selling price of the same to the Government; we wouldn't now be throwing tons of soldiers' supplies overboard to conceal their rottenness!

The masses of the people having been taught to believe that their interest and that of their exploiters are identical have with trusting confidence continued generation after generation to vote them into power, conferring upon them plenary powers with irresponsible authority, until now the working class find themselves pitiably helpless at the feet of their employers. No matter how onerous or odious may be the conditions of unemployment imposed upon them, remonstrance does no good: it is not theirs to ask the reason why, it is not theirs to make reply, 'tis theirs to do, and die if need be, or "get out."

Now, then, fellow wage-slaves, 'tis we who are responsible for this, execrable intolerable condition of things; 'tis we who are the architects of our own ruin; "the fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are hirelings"; 'tis we who have voted our fleecers into power, and clothed them with authority; and 'TIS WE, WE ALONE, WHO CAN STRIP THEM OF IT.

I do not mean to say that it is as yet possible for us to carry the ensuing election, but I do mean to say that if we now do our duty we can now start the ball rolling, we can take the first step, we can roll up such a vote to begin with that would give the capitalist class a blow on the solar plexus that would make it wonder where it is at, make it tremble for its future, and in that way make it loosen right now some of its grip upon us.

The Socialist Labor party is the only party that has a broad and comprehensive view of the labor question and a matured scientific solution of the labor problem. We believe that all natural wealth (land and all the fullness thereof), together with all the social wealth (capital), belongs to all the people in common; that among the human race there are no preferred creditors. The proper function of Government is the administration of these natural and social assests in such a way that the rights of the people, individually and collectively shall be firmly and unflinchingly enforced. To accomplish that, the working class have got to get possession and control of all public functions of the Government. Let's begin now; the aurora of our freedom is at hand, and slavery's night will be over if we but bravely stand.

GEO. MANSFIELD.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Voters of Blair County; Fellow Citizens and Toilers:

In the struggle now going on in this State, for practical supremacy between the various self seeking hangers-on of the parties of capitalism, and with the assistance of a prostituted press and "Standard Oil" Prohibition apostle who seeks to sail into political mastership, with the false cry of "Sobriety, Economy, Purity in Politics, Prosperity and War"; amidst all this lying and confusion, the Socialists of Blair County, aware of their rights and conscious of their principles, sound the word of warning. Do not be deceived by these oily tongued agents of capitalism with their high sounding phrases against corruption. As long as you do not understand your economic interests, as a working class, and accordingly vote for men who represent your class interests, and demand measures that alone can render corruption an impossibility, so long will political intrigues and corruption prevail in spite of "reform." It is immaterial to the intelligent workingman which of these several capitalist parties of "purity" gains power; their successful candidates must and will represent the interests of the capitalist class, whose money enabled them to get there. None of them, if called upon, will hesitate to give the worker the "Rifle-Diet" à la Hazelton in the name of "Law and Order," should the workers happen to raise a protest against wage reductions and other gross injustices practiced by that criminal capitalist class whose hands are bespattered with the blood of innocent and defenceless toilers.

The rapid encroachments on the rights of labor by the capitalist class jeopardizes our lives, our liberties and our happiness. Under the present system of private ownership of the means of wealth production every invention, every improved machine, every improved method of production is turned against us workingmen with disastrous effect, the consequence of which is lower wages, more uncertain hours, and the displacement of labor, increasing the already large army of unemployed willing and able-bodied men who tramp the highways throughout this broad land in a vain search for work, and rendering harder the lot of the many more underpaid, half starved and haggard looking millions, who toil in sweat shops, coal mines and Holy Wanamaker department stores.

The laborer no longer in possession of the tools of wealth production, no longer his own master is by the natural law of the stomach forced to sell his labor power to the capitalist—the owner of said tools; he cannot even set his own price: that is determined by the law of supply of and demand for labor.

Fellow workers of Blair County:—This is the issue, the wage-slave issue; the only issue which concerns us, the working class. It is worth fighting for, therefore we must rally around the standard of that world-wide Socialist army of emancipators that is destined to uplift a suffering humanity to a higher plane of civilization, where he who works shall receive the full fruits of his labor and he who will not shall starve.

The Socialist Labor party alone stands for the abolition of the barbarous system of capitalist exploitation with all its iniquities; it alone voices the sentiment of a capitalist-ridden and down trodden proletaire; and it alone stands for economic independence, without which there can be no political freedom, or purity in politics. This party is built on the solid bedrock of science; its weapon is the truth with which it exposes the humbug and snivelling hypocrisy of our foe, the capitalist class and their parties, thus eventually arousing a slumbering and unthinking working class, that, once awoke to its own class interests, will sweep like an avalanche everything before it. Not until you become class-conscious workers, i. e., SOCIALISTS, will you know how to use the ballot in your own favor. It is the great mission of this modern uncompromising labor movement to educate and organize you politically that you may use your vote intelligently and thereby emancipate yourselves out of wage slavery. In the furtherance of this policy the Socialist Labor party of Blair County earnestly commends the following ticket for your consideration, the principles of the ticket headed in this State of Pennsylvania:

For Governor:
J. MAHLON BARNES,
of Philadelphia.

and whose local, Blair County, nominees are:

For Congress:
JOHN McMAHON.

For Assembly:
L. A. McINTIRE.
WM. SAYLOR.

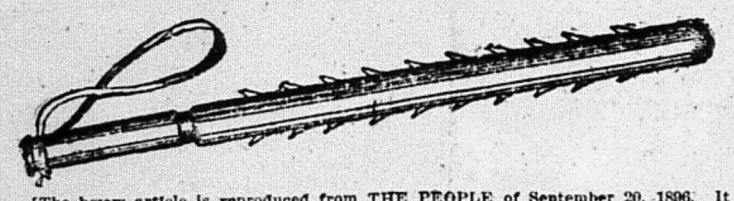
For Register and Recorder:
WALTER I. ISENBERG.

For County Treasurer:
JOSEPH FOGLE.

For Director of the Poor:
A. J. AYERS.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
Section Blair County, Pa.

ROOSEVELT'S COAT OF ARMS.



[The below article is reproduced from THE PEOPLE of September 20, 1896. It appeared under the appropriate heading: "IF THIS DOES NOT OPEN YOUR EYES, IT WILL OPEN YOUR HEADS," at the time when Roosevelt, being President of the Police Board, introduced the saw-tooth club into the force. This weapon, pronounced cowardly and disgraceful by the Commissioner of Patents, who refused a patent on it, was approved by the "brave" and "noble" candidate for Governor of the Republican wing of the capitalist class, as a fit means to mutilate striking workingmen with.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The "World" this morning gives an illustrated description of the new saw tooth club for Policemen. In the Patent Office Reports, Mechanics, Vol. 2, for 1858, page 690, will be found Commissioner J. Holt's reasons for appeal to grant a patent for this club on an appeal from the decision of the Examiner, as follows:

United States Patent Office,
November 14, 1857.

On appeal to the Commissioner from the decision of the examiner rejecting the application of John McLarty for letters patent for an improved "policeman's club."

The model of the "club" on file is twelve inches long, is round, and about an inch and a quarter in diameter. It has a smooth and polished surface, and resembles the baton generally borne by police and other officers. In practical use it would be lengthened, and would no doubt, in accordance with the views of the inventor generally take the form of an ordinary walking cane. Its exterior gives no indication of its real character or capabilities. Its barrel is hollowed, and within it is an ingenious mechanism connected with four longitudinal rows of "spurs or lancets" which lie concealed in the tube. On touching a spring these lancets leap from their hiding places, and through them by a single wrench of the weapon, a most fearful mutilation is inflicted on the hand of any adversary that may have grasped it. In the technics of street encounters, it may then be "clubbed" and its lancets made to bury themselves at will in the hand and body of the victim. Its operation must prove as instantaneous as it would be irresistible. The professed object of the inventor in fashioning this club was to supply what he states has long been a desideratum, to wit: A weapon not deadly, dispensing with the necessity of a resort to pistols, which policemen might use effectively, but which could not be wrested from them by the rowdies and malefactors with whom their official duties might bring them into conflict. There are on file the depositions of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the New York City police, fortified by the certificates of fifteen members of the corps, all of whom concur in stating that this club will accomplish the end proposed by the inventor. They also declare, most emphatically, that they regard it as an important and valuable improvement; and a part of them express the opinion that it is not only harmless but humane. These views have been carefully examined and considered, but they have not seemed the less startling because of the sincerity with which they are unquestionably entertained. They present a strange, if not melancholy, illustration of the power of professional convictions prejudice over the higher convictions and gentler impulses of our nature. The purpose sought to be attained by the inventor—the safety of conservators of the public peace, and their triumph in contests with lawless men— is one which must command the approbation of all good citizens; but even this end may become unhallowed by the means employed to attain it. The law, happily, enjoys a wider range of vision than that which these witnesses seem to have allowed themselves and while it would gladly secure the protection of all, it unhesitatingly recognizes the fact that it has the charge of interests, social and political, compared with which even the safety of policemen is but as the dust on the balance.

Justice to the inventor demands the admission that the mechanism of this miniature infernal machine displays sufficient novelty to support a patent. The law, however, in its wisdom, has declared that something beyond mere novelty must be established before a patent can issue. The invention must not only be new, but it must be important and useful. It should be distinctly stated, at the threshold of the inquiry, that this instrument, with a view of mitigating that abhorrence with which the over-humane hight regard it, disclaims all designs upon human life, and moderates its ambition in the drama of blood to the more humble work of mayhem and laceration. Thus operating, the testimony on file shows that it would be eminently useful to policemen. Conceding this assumption, it is still obvious that this is too limited a measure of utility to satisfy the law. An invention to be patentable must not be useful to the few with a chance of being pernicious to the many, but it must clearly appear that, in view of the interests of the whole community, the good resulting from it would decidedly preponderate over the evil. If the officers of the public justice, and those law abiding citizens who love peace and pursue it, could be induced to defile themselves with this instrument, and could its use be restricted to such, it might be comparatively harmless; but when it passes from the workshop of the mechanic who has fashioned it, it is manifestly beyond the control of the government, and will find its way into the hands of the brawling profligate as certainly as the stiletto seeks the belt of the bravo. Its manufacture and distribution through society, under the expectation that good would result therefrom, would be an act of folly equalled only by that of strewing our path ways with thorns in the delusive trust that they would bud and blossom into flowers at our approach. It is barbarous in its every characteristic, and is as repugnant to the genius of our institutions, and to the morality of that faith in whise shining foot-prints our legislation strives to follow, as is the scalping knife of the border savage. As national war is one of these scourges to which every country is exposed, it is fully within the scope of an enlightened public policy to encourage the manufacture of weapons for its efficient prosecution. But private war—the rude and sanguinary conflict of members of the same community with each other—stands upon an entirely different footing. It is everywhere denounced under heavy penalties, so that the blow can only be justified when it has been stricken in self-defense. This plainly marked distinction determines the character of the weapons whose manufacture can claim the fostering care of the Government. There can be no difficulty in deciding to which class the one under consideration belongs. It puts forth no pretension to rank as an instrument of national warfare. In this higher walk of human carnage it would be as lame and impotent as would be an ordinary squirt gun in the presence of a conflagration. Nor is there any mechanical pursuit in which it could possibly be employed, nor any household or personal want to which it could possibly minister. It is intrinsically, in its inception and consummation and aim, a weapon of ferocious personal conflict, whose function is that of brutal mutilation.

To bring it, then, within the range of the principle laid down, it must be shown that, however cruel its mode of operation, yet, from its structure, and the manner in which it will be wielded, its mission upon the arena will be that of self-defence. Can this be done? In the first place its deceptive form, quieting all apprehension incites him who wears it to assaults upon others, by securing to him the advantages of a perpetual ambuscade. On the other hand for the same reason, instead of repelling, it tends rather to invite attacks from others, by falsely presenting to them a seemingly unarmed front. When to this is added the consideration that disguise is ever a stratagem of the aggressor, and that he who, in good faith, seeks only his own defence, practices no concealment, we are forced to the conclusion that this policeman's club would be most generally wielded by men of violence and crime, and would play the part rather of the assailant than of the assailed. The fact that it could be used for purposes of defence does not meet the stern exactions of the principles to which I have adverted. In determining the morality and policy of encouraging the fabrication of a weapon, the inquiry is, not what use might be made of it by officers and law abiding citizens, but to what purpose, in view of its peculiar characteristics, would it most probably and most generally be applied.

The Government of almost every civilized people has striven with painful anxiety, to repress the habit of wearing concealed weapons. With none of the frankness which distinguishes true courage, it is a usage whose fruits have been evil, and altogether evil, and which has written its own sad history in the blood of some of the purest and noblest men of the times. But, of all concealed weapons the concealment of this is the most cunning and complete. In its spirit it is not merely unmanly, but skulking; and shocks, by the meanness of its cowardice, not only the chivalry, but the civilization of the age. With an inoffensive form, its polished yet simple exterior seems radiant with the smile of peace, but it is a smile destined to prove but the dagger's gleam before it stabs all who trust it. No deceit could be more subtle or profound than the crouching of its lurking spear points, which display in the suddenness of their spring the mingled ferocity of the tiger and the treachery of the kiss of Judas. Whether viewed as a weapon of offence or defence it is adapted to the hands only of the most dissolute and the most dastardly, and evidently belongs to the same class with the slung shot of the burglar and the brass knuckles of the political ruffian. The national honor would not be more tarnished by granting a patent for the one than for the other.

Let the application be rejected.

J. HOLT, Commissioner.

November 14, 1857.

And it has remained for the reform police commissioners of this reform-ridden city to arm the police with this "miniature infernal machine" in this year of our Lord 1896.

M. J. BOLAND,
390 Tenth avenue.

THE BANNER DISTRICT.

What it Has Done, What it Is Doing and What it Expects.

The Campaign Committee of the 16th A. D., the banner District of New York, where Comrade Daniel De Leon last year ran and is this year running for the Assembly, wishes to place before the American proletariat a synopsis of the work the District has done and is doing.

Polling last year the highest vote of any A. D. for the head of the ticket, and polling for our candidate for the Assembly 1,821 votes, thus beating the Republicans, and placing us this year in front of the Democratic candidate, we have started work early with the belief that this year we can carry the A. D. for the working class, and the resolution to do so, if it is at all possible.

Since the campaign started we have held 34 open air meetings, and, at them distributed 4,000 campaign leaflets. The organization of the Election Districts is well under way, and the "captains" have already distributed in the houses over 2,000 leaflets. Before the campaign closes, and it won't close until the hustings open on Tuesday, Nov. 8, we shall hold fully 70 more open air and indoor meetings, and shall distribute 14,000 of the "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" leaflets, besides the other leaflets on the "War," the "Primary Election Law" to disfranchise the voters, and the chanllenge that our Assembly candidate will issue to his opponents. Thus, in point of printed agitation and meetings the campaign will be thoroughly educational. Besides these we shall have the District plastered with the pictures of our Gubernational and Assembly candidates, and have provided for 15,000 "throw-away" cards to the voters of the District, and 150 copies of the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter."

But this is not all. On the 17th instant we shall have a big parade throughout the District, starting from our headquarters and closing with a mass meeting at Market square. The Socialist Band will head the column, together with all the candidates, who will favor us with their presence, to be voted for in the District.

Last Saturday we raised at our headquarters a banner with our full list of candidates, State and local, and gave a reception to collect funds for the campaign; for the same purpose we shall give an entertainment and ball in Arlington Hall, on the 29th.

Finally it is our intention to round up the campaign on Monday evening preceding the election, with at least 21 open air meetings—one at least in every Election District, for which occasion we have already received the promises of aid in speakers from our Philadelphia comrades.

That our work is effective may be judged by the conduct of the two capitalist parties in the District. They feel decidedly uneasy, so uneasy that the Republican Assembly convention adjourned without making a nomination for the Assembly, and it is rumored that it will make none so as to consolidate with Tammany and keep us out. Indeed, our prospects for carrying the District are at least fair. Last year we increased 800 votes; 1,500 votes gained this year will make victory certain. With funds to furnish literature to the voters and thus educate them, we shall not fear the consolidation of the old parties, on the contrary, we shall welcome such an evidence of their oneness.

We believe our work in this District is the work of the party everywhere and of the awakening working class in the land. We are in to win; but even if we don't this year, we certainly shall advance our lines so materially in point of recruits and of wider class consciousness among the workers as to draw nearer the day of our common emancipation.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
16th N. Y. Assembly District.

Judge Van Wycke, if not elected Governor, should be forthwith appointed Professor of economics in some College. His letter of acceptance reveals such careful trained ignorance on economics that he is fit for the chair—as Professorial chairs now go. Just think of a man saying that the decline of the Port of New York is due to the steals on the canals! This man does not know that canals and roads may be good and yet, the towns they go by may decline and vanish. What raises or razes towns, what sets them up or tears them down, is the increasing or decreasing welfare of their builders, of the working class. The capitalist system, protected by Democrats and Republicans, reduces the working class to deeper and deeper misery. It is to this fact that the decline of the Port of New York is to be ascribed. And such an ignoramus as this Van Wyck is the fittest man the Democratic capitalists can find to lead them! Down him, workingmen!

To vote right is good; but that is not enough. The correctest of ballots is as if it were not cast at all, if not counted. For a good, honest ballot to tell it must be counted. Hand in hand with the education spread on economics, must go the education among the membership of the party upon that part of the election laws that concerns the rights of the watchers. It depends much upon the watchers what vote is polled by the S. L. P., with no or incompetent watchers our votes are simply stolen, as is stolen the wealth that we produce.

Train the party watchers!

OHIOANS,

The Foul Tree of Capitalism is Known by its Foul Fruit;

HEW IT DOWN!

Samuel Barton, Socialist Candidate in the Eighteenth Ohio Congressional District, Valley, O., Addresses to His Constituency Terse Words of Practical Wisdom.

Comrades and Fellow Citizens:—The fruit of the tree of capitalism is certainly proof that it should be cut down and cast into the fire. The natural resources of our country, and such things as the collective labor of man has added to them, should be owned by society collectively. That is the only way by which all men can be placed upon an equality of opportunity. Any one who opposes that denies that men are created equal and deserve equal opportunities.

There is no one so simple as to deny the equal right of all to sunshine and air. But there are other things as necessary to life as these: food, raiment and shelter. The opportunity to secure these should be as free as air and light. The Socialists know how, to wit, make the land on which to work (Natural Opportunities) and the capital with which to work (Social Opportunities) as free as light and air, the common property of the human race.

The reason some people have too much and others too little, is because we are governed by laws that are natural only under an UN-natural social system—the CAPITALIST SOCIAL SYSTEM—that places individual rights above the rights of society, and thus deny to a large part of the people the enjoyment of their natural rights.

When the demand is made by the Socialists upon private capitalists to release their ownership of property, we do not ask them to give up what belongs to them, but to return to society what justly belongs to society. By enforcing this demand, we Socialists do not wrong these individuals: we leave to them, we insure to them equal opportunities with the rest of the people.

Most men agree that Socialism is grand, and would be good for us if we could only have it; "but," say they, "it is impossible." The "impossibility" thereof begins and ends with the failure of the working class to do that which they can do, and which, if done, would turn the alleged "impossibility" into a reality. We never can reach Washington, D. C., from Ohio if we keep on traveling towards the North Pole. We never shall have Socialism so long as we vote against it every time we get a chance.

We have been taught by our guardians, that there are no classes in this country, and that we are all free and equal in this Yankee-doodle-doo of ours. The wealthy capitalist tells the poor wage-worker that we are all brothers, and that our interests are identical. If that were true, there would be nothing to dispute over. But every strike is proof that the opposite is the truth. The interests of the capitalist and of the laborer are as far apart as the East is from the West. Why, then, do we working people vote as the capitalists tell us? Do you, fellow wage-slaves of this Eighteenth Ohio Congressional District, suppose that the capitalists are simple enough to tell us to vote for our own interests instead of theirs? We have been taking their advice long enough; every turn we have made has worsted our condition.

They tell us that Socialism would stop progress and advancement in every direction; by taking their advice we have gotten in this deplorable condition, now by going contrary to it, we will certainly get out of it.

Now, fellow wage-workers and workers for the uplifting of humanity, our only hope lies in getting control of the political machine, and managing it in the interest of all. The Socialist Labor party being the only political party whose declarations prove it to be the representative of the working people, it alone deserves the support of all honest men who believe that their own condition, and that of their fellow men should be improved.

SAMUEL BARTON.

The excellent article on the Railroad Workers of Greater New York, found on the third page of this issue, is put in leaflet form by the City Executive for distribution among the railroaders. But while the principal distribution will be systematically undertaken, under the direct supervision of the Committee, much effective volunteer work may be done. Hardly a friend or comrade but travels on the cars every day. They should furnish themselves with a good supply, and never leave the car they travel on without putting a copy or two into the hands of the conductor. These men gladly receive literature, and read it greedily.

The Socialist Almanac and Treasury of Facts

will be out about one week from date. Two hundred and thirty-two pages of historical and statistical matter that no socialist can afford to be without. Sections and comrades should push the book all they can. Retail price 50c; discount to dealers.

Address: THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE.

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— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	55,673

It is not calumny nor treachery that does the most harm in the world. They are continually crushed, and are felt only in being conquered. But it is the glistening and softly-spoken lie; the amiable fallacy; the patriotic lie of the historian; the provident lie of the politician; the jealous lie of the partisan; the merciful lie of the friend, and the careless lie of each man to himself which darken and degrade our life.

RUSKIN.

TWO LETTERS.

HENRY W. TAFT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
40 Wall Street
New York.

New York, October 5, 1898.

Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party, 184 William street, New York City.

Gentlemen:—At a largely attended meeting of lawyers of the City of New York, a resolution was adopted that Judge Henry E. Howland, the chairman of the meeting, appoint a committee to take appropriate steps to procure the nomination and election of suitable candidates for judicial office, and to that end to confer with the representatives of the several parties. This action is believed to be in conformity with a sentiment in favor of non-partisan nominations for judicial office widespread among members of the bar of this city. The members of this committee are as follows:

Hon. Henry E. Howland, ex officio;
William G. Choate,
William B. Hornblower,
Cephas Brainerd,
John Jeroloman,
Henry L. Burnett,
Henry W. Taft,
Benjamin F. Einstein,
William Nelson Cromwell,
Alexander B. Blumenstiel.

The committee has the honor to request a conference with the duly constituted authorities of your party before the convention at which candidates for judicial positions are to be nominated, and also that the convention be requested to appoint a committee before nominations are made with which this committee may confer.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY W. TAFT,
Chairman.

Headquarters,
City Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party,
61 East 4th Street.

New York, October 13, 1898.

Henry W. Taft, Chairman.

Sir:—The attempt at a union of forces by gentlemen of the Democratic and Republican parties on judiciary nominations is an act of candor that, as far as it goes, deserves applause. The Socialist Labor party would be the first at least to start the applause, were it not restrained by the consideration that the same gentlemen on your Committee who are active in bringing about such a union on judicial, do not act with equal candor on executive, legislative and all other nominations of their parties. The same reason, that prompts them to abandon the political conflict among themselves for judicial offices, urges their abandoning the political conflict among themselves for all other offices as well, to wit, the fact that their two parties represent identical interests,—the interests of the idle and usurping capitalist class exclusively, against the interests of the working class, represented by the Socialist Labor party. Indeed, it is disingenuous to affect to differ, by setting up opposing candidates, when people are, in fact, at one. Had your Committee carried out to its logical extent the principle that they started from, and likewise sought to unify the Democratic and Republican capitalists on executive, legislative and other nominations to be voted on, thereby putting an end to the perennial farce of Democratic and Republican election contests, and to the deception such a farce practises upon the working class;—had your Committee done that then it would have performed a deed of civic virtue, unmatched in the annals of previous exploiting classes, especially when, as with yours now, they already found themselves engaged in political conflict with their uprising exploitees. In that case the applause of the Socialist Labor party would have been prompt and enthusiastic. But you halt in your political straightforwardness, and even our applause must now be withheld.

The very logic of events that is now driving Democratic and Republican capitalists nearer together, draws sharper and deeper the line between them, on the one hand, and the Socialist Labor party on the other: the class that each stands for can not be represented by the same men; their interests are wholly at variance; the interests of the idle exploiter and of the industrious worker can not be reconciled, —as you know full well, and as the increasing numbers of working men, flocking to the banner of and represented by the Socialist Labor party, have found and are finding out at last after a bitter experience. All public office, whatever its name, whether judicial or otherwise, is a place of vantage in the hands of the class that holds it. The Socialist Labor party seeks to capture one and all for the overthrow of the capitalist class; it respectfully declines your invitation

By order of the City Executive Committee, S. L. P.

L. ABELSON, Secretary.

IF QUAY, WHY NOT ROOSEVELT?

The claim that is just now being put forth that Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor in New York, is certain, whatever his short-comings in other respects, to make an incorruptible magistrate, and, therefore, to give the people of this State a pure government, because he is a wealthy man, reads oddly by the light of the exposures that are being made at this very time of Quay, the Republican United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Quay is now under indictment for using State funds to speculate with. Even if no other act of corruption were laid at his door, that one will suffice. Is Quay a poor man? No; he is a rich man; richer than Roosevelt several times over. If the possession of wealth by Matthew Stanley Quay did not keep him from corrupt practices, and did not secure to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a pure government, but just the reverse, by what process of reasoning can Roosevelt's wealth be expected to guarantee purity?

Indeed, the theory that wealth is a guarantee of honesty is a heels-overhead theory; it is based upon a fallacy that the capitalist class knowingly cultivates, and that others take on trust. The fallacy is that large wealth is a reward of honesty. Now, the fact is just the reverse. Under the capitalist system, large wealth is unacquirable except by dishonesty. Large wealth represents to-day the some times high-handed, other times sneaky, always criminal fruit of capitalist confiscation. The large wealth in the possesion of our "400" is made up of wealth produced by the working class, and stolen from it by the capitalist class under the system of legalized robbery, known as capitalism. It is the crystallized marrow, fibre and life-blood of the workers, sponged up from them by the idle class. Can such evidence of a corrupt soul in the past and present be anything but a guarantee of more corruption in the future?

But it is not only the source of the large wealth, found in the possession of the capitalist class, that points towards future corruption and not towards future purity. There is in the very mechanism of the capitalist system that which renders impurity the dominant law with the capitalist class. Only recently we quoted three instances in a row in which bigger capitalist concerns—run by élites— had swindled smaller ones: the former had availed themselves of the machinery of capitalist society to plunder the latter. The identical economic law, that enables the capitalist to fleece the capital-less (the working class), underlies the whole capitalist system, enabling the bigger holder to confiscate the property of his brother capitalist of smaller holdings. As a result of that, the capitalists—being such in various degrees—are themselves continually at one anothers' throats; and, continually are plotting, planning, intriguing against one another. Dishonest practices in private life blossom forth from such ground as naturally and spontaneously as fungi on cesspools; translated into public life dishonesty re-appears as corrupt practices.

So it is with Quay, why should it be otherwise with Roosevelt, or with any other capitalist, Republican or Democrat?

The higher the plum-tree, the riper the plum:
The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb.

PAVING THE WAY FOR AMALGAMATION WITH THE FILIPINOS.

The question of the annexation of the Philippines involves just one point, and that point sticks out clearly however many the points raised to obscure it. The point is not, whether it is or is not in keeping with our "manifest destiny" ever to haul down our flag where once it was raised; nor whether we shall not allow Europe to carry off all the spoils from the now crumbling Celestial Empire of China; nor yet is it a score of others that may be picked out of speeches and aritcles turned out just now by the yard and the bushel. THE question is whether or not our capitalist class will allow the chance to slip through their fingers to lower the wages of the American workers ninety per cent. or more, and to do so under the guise of patriotic martyrdom.

The situation is this: the wages of the Filipinos are about 10 cents a day; the wages here are 100 cents a day, and a little over in some cases. If the Philippines remain foreign territory, the grand opportunities of 10-cents-a-day labor would be lost to the American capitalist. What with freightage on the goods he would manufacture in the Philippines, duties upon their arrival here, and bribes to the Filipino authorities for freedom to maltreat the natives:—what with all that, the American capitalist would retain precious little, if any, of difference between the 10-cents-a-day Filipino and the 100-cents-a-day American wage-slave. If, on the other hand, the Philippines become American territory, all that is materially changed: the difference in the two scales of wages would substantially stick to our capitalist's fingers,—to the greater glory of Bradley-Martin balls, Seeley dinners, and increase of American titled heiresses.

But one difficulty is here encountered. The difference between the standard of living here and in the Philippines, as indicated by the abrupt difference between the two standards of wages, is such that a natural antipathy is apt to be felt against a project that would join the two countries; and this antipathy, conscious in some quarters, unconscious in others, may grow into an insuperable popular opposition. The difficulty must be overcome; if it cannot be vaulted over or flanked, it must be planed off.

If the difficulty arises from the repulsiveness of the idea of joining into one nationality two working classes, one with an infinitely lower standard of wages than the other, the difficulty can be removed or flattened out by reducing the higher standard of life of the one down to, as near as possible, the standard of life of the other. And that is, it is evident by the light of certain events, just what is now being attempted. The following instances are straws pointing out the current's drift.

In Philadelphia, a certain hotel is distributing advertising cards headed by an eagle rampant clutching in its claws the American flag, and under this national emblem it announces as follows:

"Bread and Coffee served for Breakfast; Soup, Coffee and Bread for Supper.

"Lodging, Including Supper and Breakfast, 10 CENTS."

In Lincoln, Neb., a branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, is to be established, and it announces that it undertakes to:

"Supply meals to employés at a fraction below $3.40 per month, i. e., 10 CENTS a day."

With the standard of living of the wage-slaves in America flattened down almost to that of the Filipinos, the path to the amalgamation of the two will have been paved smooth as the floor of the ball room of a Demo-Republican Bradley-Martin, or of the dining room of a Rep-Democratic Seeley.

Heinrich Weissmann, the ex-convict and dynamiter, is trying hard to get a new bakery; and these election times are his opportunity.

He once was the Secretary and Editor of the National Bakers' organization. He used his place, with the assistance of Gompers, to hoodwink the unfortunate bakers; and he sold them out right and left to the politicians; in this way, using capitalist politics against the working class, he got a few thousand dollars together. Forthwith he started a bakery himself and played capitalist. But despite the skinning of his employés his bakery went down, his capital was too small.

He then tried to get back into his union and blood-suck it some more by means of politics. The men would not have him and formally expelled him; and there he was, stranded like a clam at low water.

Now that the campaign has started he snatches like a drowning shark at his chance, and, lo and behold, up he bobs at a lunch given by Roosevelt to some other discredited and discreditable labor fakirs, and seeks to get campaign employment as a "Representative Labor Man;" so as to make another little swag and start another cockroach bakery with.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Pointing the finger at one of the evidences of the humiliating effects of capitalism upon the wage-slave, the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," organ of the Irish Socialist Republican party, says:

Here is a specimen advertisement from a recent issue of a Dublin weekly—"Wanted for office, experienced book-keeper. Reply with full particulars, age, religion, etc., to —" Puzzle—How does a man's religious opinions affect his book-keeping? or does this thing simple as it looks explain the reason why the church organizations evince such a desire to juggle with the State funds given towards education.

The above specimen is sufficiently ambiguous to leave you in the dark as to the exact religious principles of the book-keeping required. Here is one though that puts it nice and plain—"Wanted clerk to keep plain set of books, R.C., salary £20, apply, etc.—"

And just to keep it company here is another—"Clerk wanted accustomed to double entry, quick at figures, general business, Protestant, state salary."

Just imagine these last two firms both with their minds made up. One intent upon having book-keeping on the Catholic system, the other equally intent upon the Protestant, while the first ad. would make it appear as if that firm were still sitting on the fence and had not come to a decision as to which is the best. Though after all I am not sure if that is the explanation.

I know plenty of fellows who hold opinions different to what I hold, on questions of theology and I always knew them to count up two and two make four just as I would, and if I owed one of them sixpence and handed him a shilling, I'd take good care he would not convince me by any system of theological arithmetic that sixpence from a shilling left fourpence change.

How degrading it must be to the unfortunate "unemployed" who is compelled to parade his convictions on the much debated question of a future state before he is allowed to earn a crust. The spirit such a thing displays is the worst feature of all.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SOLDIERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

[By S. S., New York.]

You desire to know WHY? You desire to know the cause of the war, the cost and the suffering which could have been avoided? A soldier must not speak out, but he may think—and vote. If this article assists your thoughts it serves its purposes.

* * *

The war was advocated, urged and heralded abroad as a war of humanity. The imperative need of freeing Cuba from the oppression of Spain was instilled into the minds of the people—"the plain people," as Abraham Lincoln delighted to call the masses who create all that is desirable in this Republic. The sympathies of the people were stirred. The patriotism of the people was awakened. The cry was raised, "Remember the Maine—Let Cuba be free."

Immediately the sharks, the harpies, the bond-dealing and "business interests" shaped their plans to "do business," using the aroused patriotism of the plain people for their own private financial advantage.

To understand the situation we must be aware that the great industries of this country are controlled by a very small cicle of capitalists. These can easily be counted and named. A list of 400 names will contain directors, officers or controlling interests in nearly every great corporation, combine, trust and syndicate in the land.

Every railroad, mining or manufacturing concern of prominence is in the clutches of these 400, and every industry directly or indirectly yields to them its surplus of profits.

These 400 men, and their dummy representatives in office are interlocked and federated by their "communism of pelf" until they control the business in this country.

For example, the Standard Oil crowd (Rockefeller, the Prohibitionist Wardwell, Flagler, Pratt, etc.) control and are controlled by the Sugar Trust (Havemeyer crowd.) The Hotels of Florida, the Plant system of railroads and blast furnaces are mere items in their inventory. The bond-dealing J. Pierpont Morgan crowd control thousands of miles of railroad with tributory industries all over the land. Then there is the meat-packing, stock-yard syndicates, the coal, iron and steel, armor plate and ship building combines, the Hanna, Carnegie, Whitney, Elkins, Vanderbilts, Huntington, Hill, Sage, Armour and Rothschild syndicates with their allied and dependent corporations. These aforesaid 400 capitalists, taken together, comprise all that is worth mentioning of the "business interests" of this country. At least these are all that are considered by the political bosses who manage parties.

Every move of the capitalist powers, be they Republican or Democratic, is made at the command and with the backing of these "business interests." Nominations are only made with their approval, and, as a result, Congress, the Senate—all the powers of Government, from President to policeman, are at their service.

You "boys in blue" may be called upon to level your guns at your own brothers if they dare to strike against the hard terms dictated by these same "business interests."

One cause of the war, kept carefully in the background, was that, while the Sugar Trust and Carnegie crowd own a large portion of Cuba, they were unable to make as much money as they desired under Spanish rule. Have you then made Cuba free or have you removed the rotten Spanish yoke in order that the steel (steal) constructed yoke of these "business interests" be adjusted to the necks of Cuban, Porto Rican and Filipino? In any event these "annexed" people must work and starve to enrich these syndicated gentlemen under the Stars and Stripes, as you have done and as your brothers and sisters are doing.

It is well for you to remember that while these gentlemen were "doing business," they incidentally took a few army contracts, and your own suffering added to their riches.

The railroads and mines of these gentlemen slaughtered more men last year than all that the Spanish killed or wounded in this war. They killed many of your own comrades by the cheap, money-making methods of transporting troops and handling supplies. They influenced the location of camps where men died like flies. Transportation profits were of greater interest to them than a few soldiers' lives.

These are the men who dictate the nominations in both political parties. They give you a choice of their candidates on both tickets then set you to firing your votes at each other over false and faked issues, while they win on both sides. They keep you divided in nearly equal hostile camps or parties in order that you may not turn upon them—your common enemy. There is no war except the war of plunder which the Capitalist Class wages against the producer. All others are simply "diversions" to confuse the working class who are being plundered.

The capitalist class, of which the aforesaid 400 are chiefs, dictate political and army appointments, locate camps, take Government contracts and absorb the wealth of the country as fast as 70,000,000 of people can produce it. When any portion of their exploited workers strike against these hard conditions they call out the army to intimidate the strikers.

The highest ambition, the most exalted sentiment of these people is to "Do Business," "Make Profits."

Profit is legalized stealing. It has been well said that for 10 per cent. capitalists will lie; for 25 per cent. they will steal; for 100 per cent. they will kill. Which of the per cents. are they making out of you and yours, my fellow citizens in Blue?

* * *

To "Do Business" successfully one must understand this rule of profit-making and apply it. Business was never better defined than by the phrase "Business is robbery—tempered by expediency." If it is not expedient to make 100 per cent. by murder, then be satisfied with stealing 25 per cent., or lying 10 per cent, out of the fools who believe you.

While Capitalists have been "Doing Business" during this war, soldiers have been dying. This is in accord with the capitalist plan, and shows the difference in the classes. They have traded on your patriotism and fattened on your misery. Fat contracts make lean soldiers.

* * *

An army by its co-operative effort becomes irresistible. Ten thousand men in an army are more powerful and efficient than one hundred thousand unorganized and without definite plans of action. That is why the capitalist class who number only 3 per cent. of the population are able to control the 28 per cent. of middle class and through them the 69 per cent. of the working class in this country. The capitalist class are an organized unit whenever their stolen rights or possessions are threatened by the restive producing class who can not understand why and how it is robbed.

* * *

The Army, as now constituted, is a despotic institution. It is handed down from feudal times when every private soldier was a slave or retaier of the feudal lord. It is not adapted to a nation of equals. Some politically appointed officer is apt to think himself a feudal lord and treat his men in lordly fashion.

* * *

Make the army conform to free institutions by giving every company, regiment, brigade and corps the selection of its own officers. Let every officer from corporal to commander-in-chief be elected by vote of his comrades who know his fitness. Power of removal for cause, also vested with rank and file would prevent abuses. Every officer would then be worthy of his position and would hold it by his merit.

Now carry this kind of army organization into the Industrial field on the same basis. One million men in an industrial army could produce more wealth than ten millions now produce in the planless control of upper and middle class bossess. The 3 per cent. capitalist class realize this, and they are crushing out the small producer by means of giant enterprises where the labor of thousands of workers is co-operated. Instead of giving away this wealth to the 400 who are at the top, let the wealth produced by the industrial army be for the army. "By the people and for the people" be its motto. We have had an army of destruction. Let it be open to every citizen to enlist.

There is work for it to do until every citizen has a home and all the comforts of home; until no willing worker goes hungry and no wives and children suffer.

This Industrial Army would relieve the 400 capitalists from further trouble in absorbing the wealth of the nation's workers and conducting by proxy the country's industries.

This Army would conduct the railroad, mining, farming, milling and all other industries and stop the enriching of a few out of the toil of many.

Who made the wealth of this nation? To whom does it rightfully belong? Do not be scared by the word "confiscation." The capitalist class in their cunning war upon the workers has been confiscating the wealth produced since the Declaration of Independence. Restitution would now be only justice.

But even if the capitalist class were allowed to keep all that they have taken from labor except the tools of production and opportunity to use them, the Industrial Army could produce a greater surplus wealth in ten years than the capitalist class has accumulated in a hunderd and that Army need not work an average of more than 6 hours per day to do it.

The Socialist Labor party alone advocates the unchanging principle that the worker must be supreme, that the Co-operative Commonwealth is the next form of industrial development. It means universal peace and universal plenty. The Industrial Army is a possibility just as soon as the disinherited and robbed workers realize their power and vote together. In Germany, the Socialists have 2,125,000 voters; in France, 1,000,000; in Italy, 134,496; in Austria, 750,000; in Belgium, 534,324; and the movement is world wide. We ask that the United States poll at least 100,000 votes this year. Will you be one?

When the war broke out, Helen Gould came forward with a $100,000 donation to the Government, and she was officially complimented as a bright exemplar of patriotism.

Now these Goulds are recouping themselves. They are dodging their taxes right and left; claims of non-residence à la Roosevelt and every other device is being resorted to by these patriots.

First these precious patriots play the magnaminous with property they have fleeced the workers of, and then they play the sneak towards their own Government!

Campaign Song.

[Written for THE PEOPLE, by Byron Efford, Revere, Mass.]

Workmen; sing aloud my hearty;
Rally round the Socialist party.
That from wagedom sets you free;
Seize this bright October hour,
Drive the robber class from power
Who exploit on land and sea.

Chorus:

Rise, lads, rise;
Swing our emblem to the skies
Whilst the campaign is on,
Whilst the campaign is come,
Marching to the roll of the revolution drum.

Though the heelers base would bribe you,
Or the fakir scoffs revile you,
Never one your class betray;
Marx and Engels, nobly pleading,
By the science that is feeding
All the knowing ones to-day.

Chorus:

Rise, lads, rise; etc.

Hark; the wage-chains are releasing
The old parties are decreasing
By the conscious votes on hand;
Politicians all confounding,
Socialist science sweet resounding,
Fling our pamphlets o'er the land!

Chorus:

Rise, lads, rise; etc.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Your Socialist theory sounds very pretty, but it won't work. Under a Socialist system no one would care to do dirty work, street cleaning, for instance.

Uncle Sam—Under a Socialist system there would be no dirty work to do.

B. J. (with a sneer)—Your streets will be clean by magic, I suppose.

U. S.—No; by human labor.

B. J.—Then there will be dirty work to do.

U. S.—Ten to one you have no idea of what it is that constitutes "dirty" work.

B. J.—I am a plain, simple man. I have no fine-spun theories. I follow common sense. "Dirty" is dirty. Dirty work is degrading; no one cares to do it; yet it must be done; under your high-feluten Socialism it would remain undone.

U. S.—Is an ulcer a clean and neat thing?

B. J. (with disgust)—Humph!

U. S.—Pretty dirty, and disgusting, too eh?

B. J.—I should stutter!

U. S.—Is it degrading to a physician to handle it?

B. J. (after a long pause)—No!

U. S.—Does he attend to it with disgust?

B. J. (pauses again)—No; physicians seem to go at it with much pleasure.

U. S.—It follows that work is not degrading nor is it eschewed simply because it is "dirty"; if "dirty" work is ever degrading and is eschewed, it must be for some other reason. How will you get out of that, smarty?

B. J.—To be frank, I don't see how I can get out of it.

U. S.—The secret of what constitutes "dirty" work lies not in the work itself, but in the conditions under which the work is done.

B. J.—Well?

U. S.—If a certain work is poorly paid, it will be degrading, and all the more degrading in proportion to the poorness of the pay. But work is always noble. "To work is to pray," so runs the old, old saw. When work is considered ignoble it must be through some contortion of the social vision.

B. J.—What of it?

U. S.—There is this to it: He who cleans the streets does valuable work, and therefore honorable work, for the community. Under the Socialist system "Labor" and not "Idleness" *being* the badge of mobility, the fines we see placed to-day on work by paying it poorly, working it long and otherwise treating it with contumely would be transferred to the head of idleness.

B. J.—Well?

U. S.—Relieved of the oppression that now weighs it down, do you imagine that street-cleaning would be more disreputable than ulcer-cleaning?

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.—Nor could you claim that ulcer-cleaning was scientific, while street-cleaning is unskilled labor—

B. J.—I was just going to claim that.

U. S.—In the first place, whatever labor, skilled or unskilled, is needed to accomplish a desired result is worthy of decent treatment and respect. In the second place, just in proportion as a certain work is skilled and scientific it is all the more fascinating and the doors to it should be opened instead of shut. Plain or unskilled labor is needed by society. If it is made onerous, then those who perform it can never enjoy the pleasures of scientific labor; if it is made easy affording it the pay and leisure that will enable it to develope intellectually, then it also will enable those who perform it to work upon higher planes. Socialism, being built upon actual common sense, treats all labor noble, and leaves the door wide open for the workers to move into higher sphares after they have satisfied their lower and material needs. If you are fit for that improved state, vote the Socialist Labor party ticket straight; if you are not fit, then—why, then vote either the Republican or the Democratic, it matters not which, and your work will become ever "dirtier."

The "Social Democracy" of America and Patagonia is pillorying itself in first rate style this year. In the West it has a farmers' labor skinning programme, and in the East it sets itself up as "Interfational Socialists." With this double face, it pursues its disreputable career, and, like in all such cases, it is meeting with rebuffs only. Few are the people gullible enough not to see through the farce and swindle. But the swindle and farce is best typified in Haverhill, where Carey is running as an "International Social Democrat" after he voted in the City Council for appropriations for Armories into the capitalist camp; and here in New York where the "Social Democracy" has set up as standard bearers of international Socialism the refuse and offal of the International Socialist Movement the world over!

But the elections are a Purifying Fire. After the 8th of next November there will be left only the charred remnants of this fardical "Social Democracy."

The English translation of Karl Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

RAILROAD WORKERS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

There are in this greater city of New York, taken all in all, about 35,000 men who make their living at railroading, and these, together with their families, in so far as they have any, form quite a chunk of the population of the city.

These men perform a very important function in the community; without them, it may truly be said, no great city could exist: it is their labor that welds the various portions of such a city into one. What, then, is the lot of these men; under what conditions do they labor and live? In what manner are they treated by their employers, the various railroad companies of the city?

If we are to judge by the various scraps they have had with these companies during the last twelve years, beginning with the strike on the Third avenue road in present Manhattan and winding up with the famous Brooklyn trolley strike, we are forced to infer that the relations between them are by no means the most cordial; indeed, they are not. And small wonder; there is scarcely to be found in this city a set of men, more shamefully abused and more helplessly subjugated under the iron heel of capitalism. Their helplessness is absolute; of their former organizations, built as they were upon an entirely false basis, scarcely a trace is left, except a small coterie of disreputable labor fakirs, who try hard to keep up the semblance of an organization for political trading purposes, and, on the other hand, the few earnest men who are now organizing the railroad workers under the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and are getting in shape what must be regarded as the nucleus of the organization of the future. But for the purpose of protecting the luckless railroader against the corporations, there is at present no organization; each one of the men stands single-handed as against the overwhelming economic power of the companies. This is due partly to the development of general economic conditions which greatly increased the number of unemployed in all industries, and it is due in part to the shortsightedness, the lack of understanding on the part of the railroad men themselves, as we shall see further on.

It must be put down as an axiom that, taking industrial and economic conditions as they are, the only guiding-star the working class, or any group of that class, must follow, is that of their class interests: that unless they shape their every action on the industrial, as well as on the political field from this standpoint, and from this alone, always remembering that their interests as a class are the direct opposite of the interests of the employers, the capitalist class, they will always land in the ditch. That is exactly what the workingmen in general and the railroaders in particular have failed to do; and that is the reason why they always came to grief whenever they tried conclusions with the enemy. They struck against the capitalist and voted for him on election day. Result: the class-conscious idle capitalist, using both the economic power (which he had), and the political power (voted into his hands by the workers), crushed to a pulp the organizations of the class-unconscious workers and on election day he hitched them, like so much voting cattle, to his chariot, and, by their votes, they placed into his hands once more the clubs, the bayonets and the judicial power which he has always used to beat them with.

One of the greatest obstacles that prevented many a workingman to place himself squarely on the only correct position he could take, namely, his class interests, was to be found in the visionary hope that some day he might be able to rise above of his class, and, in a small way, become himself an exploiter of labor; in other words, that he might lift himself out of the working class into the middle class. But, whatever shadowy basis there might have been in some callings for such an illusion, is there any justification for a railroader to walk about with the idea that some day he might own a railroad? Will he be able to save enough nickels to some day buy shares and stocks, and become a railroad magnate, the equal of the Republican Vanderbilts, Goulds, Platts, Lauterbachs, and Uhlmanns, or of the Democratic Johnsons, Whitneys, Crimmins? Sure, Mike!

Let us look a little more closely into the conditions under which these men work and we shall see. Let us take up the trolley and horse-car men first. There is no need of going over every company; what goes with one goes with the other, so far as essential points come in question; minor differences do not concern us here.

SURFACE ROADS.

Perhaps the most typical of these is the Nassau Electric R. R. Co. of Brooklyn, with Albert and Tom L. Johnson as the leading and controlling spirits. These gentlemen appear before the wondering gaze of the public as "friends of labor" (sic!) and Tom L. particularly, with a thin veneer of political radicalism, will be remembered as the financial backer of the late decoy-duck Henry George movement, during the last mayoralty campaign.

To get a job on this road a man must come armed with a letter from some politician, or some other individual with "influence,"—as sure a way as any to demoralize any set of men. But this by no means puts him to work; it merely admits him to the august presence of General Inspector Mr. Henry Wyse. After a lot of delaying rigmarole, he is given an application, fills it out and in the course of a few weeks he may be appointed. If appointed as a conductor, the poor devil must deposit $7.55 for a badge, a cap and a punch; if a motorman, the deposit is $6.55 for badge, cap and switch iron. After "breaking-in" he is ready to experience the charming delights of what is known as "bucking the extra list." He must hang around the depot all day, from 4 o'clock in the morning, like Dickens' "Mister Micawber," always "waiting for something to turn up," and with scarcely enough time to get a bite to eat. It may happen, that he is called upon for work at 3 or 4 in the afternoon, and made to work until midnight or even later; and when through, he is told by the night-starter to show up for "first change," which means 4 a. m. Thus he has been from 18 to 20 hours at the beck and call of his masters and has made from $1.30 to $1.75; a truly princely remuneration. He may sometimes get a "tripper" with a trip or two in the morning and the same in the evening and make, at best, $1.25. Very soon he must buy a uniform, or, to put it more correctly, the company buys it for him; he only pays for it. Cost: $12.75. He must sign an agreement, authorizing the company to take it out of his wages, at the rate of one or two dollars per week, and to take out the whole balance in case of resignation or dismissal.

The following list of runs (days' work) will give an idea as to the earnings of the men, even when not on the dreaded extra list. For example take a depot of 80 runs:

Early runs, 10 hours and over, paying $2.00 to $2.20	15
Late runs, 7 hours and over, paying $1.40 to $1.80	20
Swing runs, 6 hours and over, paying $1.20 to $1.60	45
Total	80

The time spent waiting in the service of the company is not paid for, only the time spent working, and thus one of these "swings" may be kept at hand for say 15 hours and make $1.30 or less. If a man should lie down in the extra room on the benches, softly cushioned with pine, for an hour or two (not having time to go home), and none of his companions notice him and wake him up in time for his run, he is "jumped" and loses 7 days, and, if this occurs for a second time within six months, he loses his run and goes to the bottom of the extra list.

On the whole, the officials handle the men much as they please, and there is no redress against any injustice, however glaring; best way to do is to grin and bear it, or get out. Neither is it advisable for a railroad man to indulge in the luxury of getting sick, as is shown by an order issued by the Company, i. e., its General Superintendent, at the beginning of the summer just past. The order was worded as follows:

"In order to run its cars on Sundays this company is forced to adopt the following rule: Any man reporting sick on Sunday will have to lay off 7 days and, if unable to work on the following Sunday, he will be compelled to take an additional 7 days."

A few weeks later, Saturday was included in the foregoing rule.

If this is not conducive to the promotion of good health among railroad men, what is?!

There are yet a number of other troubles, too numerous to mention in detail, that lend variety to the life of a railroader, such as the abuse bestowed upon him gratuitously by petty officials of the road, in the most choice epithets, for being behind time, because of a "block" on the road, for having a collision, if, to make up for lost time, he runs at a rate of speed that makes it impossible to stop in time, paying for whatever damage is done to a car, whether he can help it or not and so on.

Every week there is posted at each depot a list of the men who have been discharged and suspended during the week.

This is a sample:

Badge No.	Name.	
.....	.....	Intoxicated; 10 days.
.....	.....	Can't be depended upon; discharged.
.....	.....	Drunk; 15 days.
.....	.....	F. T. R.; discharged.
.....	.....	Jumps; discharged.
.....	.....	A soak; discharged.
.....	.....	Fishing; 15 days.
.....	.....	Too close to wagon; 15 days.

Thus we see that a lot of idle capitalists who, each of them, gets more regularly "intoxicated," "drunk" and "soaked" to the square inch than all their workingmen together could possibly afford to be, set themselves up as public "censors of sobriety," and, without appeal, expose to shame their innocent employés at will.

"F. T. R." means: failed to register.

"Jumps," if an extra man is late three times within 30 days.

"Fishing," if a conductor tries to put the pole on the wire while the car is in motion.

L ROADS.

So much for the surface roads; let us now turn to the men employed on the L roads of New York and Brooklyn. If the condition of the surface men is bad, that of the L men is not better; in many respects it is worse. Organization, that is effective organization, that would really protect the men, is as impossible here as there, due to the same causes outlined before, namely, the absence of class-conscious political action on the part of the workers, that would give their efforts in the industrial field a purpose, a direction and a backing force, which they can not have without an intelligent assertion of their political power.

As to the wages paid on the New York roads, the following will give an idea:

Engineers, 33 to 38 cents per hour.
Firemen, 17 to 22 cents per hour.
Conductors, 20 to 23 cents per hour.
Guards, 15 to 18 cents per hour.
Station Agents and Operators, 10 to 13 cents per hour.
Gatemen, 10 to 12 cents per hour.

All general road men are paid by the hour, and it is difficult to see how they are going to be benefitted by the 10-hour law, which the Brooklyn labor fakirs want to "enforce" once more. The company will hire so many new hands and those now working 12, 14 and 16 hours, will simply get so much less pay. But the "enforcement" of laws against the all-powerful R. R. Corporations is a matter that we shall touch on later. Suffice it to say that gatemen and station agents on the Manhattan L, who work 12 hours, were made to sign papers, stating that two of the 12 hours were "extra," with "extra pay." "Extra pay" is good, indeed!

There is, of course, the same beautiful "swing" system on this road as on all others. Here is a sample:

Report 4:30 a. m. and work till 11:30 a. m.; swing till 1 p. m.; make one trip; get down 2:30 p. m.; swing again till 5:30 p. m.; get off on that day at 7 p. m.; get paid only for time spent between swings. Very nice hours!

The progress of invention has played and is playing the devil with the men on the L, same as with workingmen elsewhere under the capitalist system, where every improvement means so much misery added to the lot of the worker and just so much more profit in the pockets of the capitalist.

Automatic targets have displaced the flagmen; the interlocking switch system gave so many old style switchmen more leisure than they know what to do with; and, last but not least, there is the automatic gateman, or ticket chopper, the "turn-stile," which contrivance knocked out two men (one day man and one night man) from every station where it was set up, and sent them to the bottom of the extra list. A turn-stile costs $102; two men at $1.50 each, or $3.00 per day "saved," pay for the turn-stile in just 34 days; the rest is clear profit. See?

Now, who paid for these turn-stiles? The employer, or the employés? This improvement, like all others, in all other departments of labor, is made good out of the hide of the working class;—instead of such improvements being, what they should be, sources of relief to the toiler, they, in the hands of the idle Democratic and Republican capitalist class, become so many new sources of added misery to the working class, whose members they displace and throw into the ranks of the unemployed.

Verily, the promises and prophesies of capitalist politicians, when, in 1896, they called upon the workers to help save the "national honor," whatever that may have meant, and to elect to the Presidency of the U. S. Mark Hanna's "Prosperity Bill," have come to pass, and do come to pass in a most remarkable manner!

Some fine day electricity will take the place of steam power, and then good-bye engineers and firemen; the motorman will rise on the horizon to supplant both.

Very similar, only a bit shabbier, are the conditions on the Brooklyn L. The wages paid there, so far as could be ascertained, run as follows:

Regular conductors, 20 cents per hour.
Extra conductors, 17 cents per hour.
Brakemen, 15 cents per hour.
Couplers, 15 cents per hour.
Platform men, 12½ cents per hour.
Porters, 10 cents per hour.
Dispatchers, $15 per week.
Ticket agents work 12 hours per day and get $2.00.

There are mighty few regular conductors. A man becomes a "regular" after he has worked for a certain length of time, but it often happens that, when he is perhaps one week within that time, a sudden change of the schedule, a change of trains, throws him back for a year or so and he has to take up the race a-new. It's like making a man climb up a greased pole after a prize; when he gets up, the prize is snatched away from the grasp of his outstretched hand and he slides gracefully down again.

Here, as elsewhere, the "extra" is the pariah of the R. R. fraternity. He may have to report early in the morning, wait for 5 hours, make one trip and, after waiting some more, be sent home, having made 15 cents for that day. After hanging on for say a year, he may have got up to earning between 4 and 5 dollars a week and with this munificent salary he must at all times appear neat and clean. Twice a year, all men must report for inspection, and, if the company so decides, they must buy a new uniform, at a place designated and at a price fixed by the company. The prices the men must pay (the money is taken out of their wages) run as follows:

Winter uniform	$13.50
Summer uniform	10.50
Cap	1.00
Deposit for badge	1.00
Buttons per piece	0.03

There is practically no limit to the hours they are made to work. On "rush days," that is Sundays or holidays, on routes to pleasure resorts, men are always worked as many as 16 to 20 hours and in some instances even 24 hours at one stretch, with scarcely any time to eat; they have to work while half asleep; and dare not refuse to submit to such outrageous treatment, because they know full well that punishment would be prompt and swift; they know also what it means now-a-days to be on the street "hunting a job."

Thus the "free," "independent" and "sovereign citizen" of a free and independent country, his bread and butter and therefore his life and that of his family being controlled by some other citizen, becomes in fact an abject industrial slave.

So much for the main features of the conditions under which the railroad men of Greater New York work; one does not need to do any violence to his powers of imagination to infer from that how they live.

But, it may be said: "What is the use telling them? They know all this better than they can be told." Well, that is true, no doubt, but these things go home much better when one sees them in cold type, neither will it do any harm if other workingmen learn a thing or two about the condition of their fellow wage-slaves of the railroads. Moreover, as the conditions prevailing among one class of workers are substantially the same among all other workers, it is worth the while for the workers in all industries to know one anothers' troubles; knowing this they will perceive that the cause, however different it may seem in each case, is the same, to wit, the Capitalist System of production, the private ownership by a Rep-and-Dem-protected robber class, of the instruments of work needed to work with; and perceiving that, the workers will understand that the salvation of each depends upon the salvation of all; they will quit the futile strife of each industry for itself, and they will finally unite their efforts to one common purpose—the overthrow of the Capitalist Class.

Many there may be, who, having

(Continued on page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The "Journal's" Fake Straw-Ballot.

To THE PEOPLE.—Tuesday, Oct. 4, the "New York Journal" advertised for men to go out with cards for a straw-ballot for Governor of the State of New York, on which there were only two candidates to choose from, Van Wyck and Roosevelt. The pandemonium which reigned while the cards were given out beggars description. It was on the eleventh floor of the Rhinelander Building, on William street. Men scrambled over each other in a mad effort to get their names down for the job. Some were nearly pushed out of the windows, glass was smashed, until finally the police were sent for. The same experience was gone through when the ballots were returned.

In the House-of-Call of Typographical Union No. 6 the majority of the men there signed for Benj. Hanford as their choice for Governor; but when the canvassers brought back the cards they were told that no more Hanford ballots would be paid for. They then got a new set of cards with a third choice—McDonald, the silver candidate. This straw-vote can not be relied upon owing to the way in which the names are taken. It is safe to say that nearly all of the canvassers signed the cards themselves, by disguising their own handwriting and getting their friends to help them out by signing fake names and addresses. In some cases that came under my notice three or four men wrote about 400 of them in the back room of a saloon. Some of the men copied names and addresses from directories and registry lists. Taken on the whole, the "Journals'" straw-ballot is a down-right fake and swindle on the public.

J. B.

New York, Oct. 10, 1898.

The "National Lithographer."

To THE PEOPLE.—"The National Lithographer," a monthly paper that claims to be "Devoted to the Interests of Lithography and the Graphic Arts," but that in reality is devoted to the interests of the lithographic supply-house protectionists and the party of "Tom" Platt, reprints in its issue for September a large portion of the article entitled "Artist Proletarians," which appeared in THE PEOPLE of September 18. In some prefatory remarks it says that the opening paragraphs of the article are omitted on the ground that "They consist of the usual tirade against capital, but really give no remedy for the palliation of the condition of the unfortunate artist"; and thereupon it proceeds to prescribe its own remedy of protection. Now, as the suppressed paragraphs contend, among other things, that the general unsatisfactory condition of industrial affairs is not due to tariff, free or restricted, but to the taking of unpaid labor; etc.; and as the remainder of THE PEOPLE'S article was largely taken up with a consideration of facts proving that there is no relief for the lithographic artist to be found in either free trade or protection, and that there is but one remedy, viz., the destruction of Capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism, the omission, criticism and remedy of the "National Lithographer," are very naive and a trifle amusing.

But, though these things are very naive and a trifle amusing, "The National Lithographer's" support of its own remedy is positively ridiculous. This consists of an interview headed, "Germany's Underpaid Skilled Labor," and filled with figures intended to show the need of protection to American industries in general, and Lithography in particular. As Germany is a protectionist country, and as those figures show that its labor is among the lowest paid in the world, thus refuting the fallacy that protection and high wages are synonymous, one can see no reason for "The National Lithographer's" publication of this interview other than to make people laugh at its powerful display of wisdom. And one is inclined to laugh all the more when the fact is recalled that those very American industries that pay the lowest wages happen also to enjoy the highest protection: iron, coal and cotton, for instance; and that American lithographers, as was shown in "Artist Proletarians," compete successfully with European lithographers abroad.

"The National Lithographer" should, in the language of the street Arab, "Come off der band-wagon," and stop "blowin' its horn" for that fake: "protection." Lithographers, in the meanwhile, will study Socialism.

BROOKLYNIAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1898.

"Something Now."

To THE PEOPLE.—The article in THE PEOPLE of the 2nd, instant, by B. F. Keinard, forcibly recalls to my mind an incident that happened last winter. I was arguing with Henry A. Robinson, the aspirant for the nomination for Congress on the Democratic silver ticket in the First District of Michigan. After arguing him out of every possible chance of denying the soundness of Socialism, he made this remark to me: "Now, that is all right; but, Eastman, you must be foolish to stay with the S. L. P., because they will never accomplish anything in our time; now I am as much of a Socialist as you are; and I want to do something now; let us get the power; then bring these reforms about."

I made answer in this way: "Mr. Robinson, you know that we had an election in 1896"; he answered, "Yes"; "do you know which party won the election and how?" He said: "The Republicans, and by misleading the people." I then said: "Mr. Robinson, do you know that the particular reason why they got the votes of the workingmen was just what you now advocate; and if they, obtained them by fraud, you stand exactly upon the same ground."

"How on the same ground?" he asked.

"In 1896 the gold-bug party said to their working men: 'We have got the mills, factories, mines, railroads, etc.'; the managers of these branches of industry said to their employees the last night before election: 'Well, if McKinley is elected you may come to work Wednesday; if Bryan is elected we can not say whether we will ever open or not. If you want work NOW, SOMETHING NOW, vote us into powers'; and they did it. Now, Mr. Robinson, you have found that a good vote-getter, and have adopted the same song, but you, like them, fail to tell us whether that 'something' is what we want or something we don't want. And the omission of that necessary explanation in your platform, leads us to conclude, the latter, just as we have found it with the Republicans, so we must expect to find it with you would-be Democrats. Have I not told the truth, Mr. Robinson?" He could not deny the fact; he was stuck. Yet he will keep on trying to get the nomination, and, as I told him, will get defeated, and while I have a great regard for him personally, I can not help but tell him he had ought to be.

GEO. A. EASTMAN.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 3.

Labor Exchange Again.

To THE PEOPLE.—"The galled gade winces." In a letter to THE PEOPLE of Sept. 11, criticising an editorial in De Bernarde's paper—"The Labor Exchange"—of August, styled "Debt and Democracy," wherein he claimed (as he has in all his writings) that debt is the cause of all our social ills. In "The Labor Exchange" of Sept. he devotes nearly four columns of his Populist sheet to replying to a man of straw that he has ingeniously built for that purpose, that he failed to answer the main points, that the wage-slave pays no taxes is evident to any one. Also he failed to state what he does for the $1.00 he collects from all who join his "ARTEL." Mr. De B. says I make no criticism against "The Labor Exchange." This not necessary, as it is at present organized. The sort that De B. is putting out monthly in his paper would be enough to kill any movement no matter if it had some good points. It has some good points, but they are only palliatives.

The Labor Exchange has existed in Russia since the 15th century (in the Labor and Exchange Artels), but Russia is still a despotism and evidently does not think the Labor Exchange will do much to change the existing order there.

I return to the main question that the wage-slave does not pay the taxes and, therefore, has no more interest in a question of debt than had the chattel-slave before the war in the South. What odds, Mr. De B., would have it made to the chattel-slave whether national, State and municipal debts rose or fell, or there were none at all? It would have made no difference to him, because all that was paid out of the wealth stolen from him anyhow; and to the wage-slave, ditto, either would single tax, free silver, prohibition or labor exchange, unless supplemented by Socialism, which would make the others unnecessary, which would free both the chattel and wage-slave. Therefore, as a wage-worker, one who has nothing to sell but his labor, I am a Socialist, and, furthermore, I am not to be turned aside by any red herring dragged across the movement by Mr. De B., Mr. Bryan, or any other middle class patriot.

In closing, would say that, if Mr. De B. is in need of charity, I do not begrudge the $1.00 I gave; but as for receiving any equivalent for it, would say I would not give one cent for all he has to sell in the line of service or literature. Mr. De B., you might make a success of the L. E. on other lines and do lots of good by propagating sound doctrines, but you have not learned your lesson yet and, until you do, you are not competent to teach the wage-slaves of America; and unless you do adopt yourself to the situation, your L. E., like all other middle class movements, is doomed to failure.

LABOR EXCHANGE.

Vinyard Haven, Mass., Oct. 7.

A Card From Herman Kreimer.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the last issue of THE PEOPLE appears an inquiry about a certain Herman Kreimer. The PARTY MEMBER from across the river (?) might have obtained all the desired information about my record in the Socialist movement right here in Philadelphia or in Camdet itself. But as he preferred to write to THE PEOPLE, I am bound to answer him through the same channel.

Now as to what the inquirer desires to know.

1st question: "Is the Herman Kreimer, who ran on the Rep. ticket, the same Herman Kreimer who is a member of the party in Philadelphia?"—Answer: "Yes, the identical one."

2nd question: "If he is, how could he, an old German Socialist, do such a thing?"—Answer: "Herman Kreimer never did do such a thing, and every Philadelphian comrade who knows anything at all about the movement in this city for the last 6 years will bear me out and stand witness for the truth of the following statement:

In 1892, I was a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania of the Socialist Labor party, and accepted this nomination. Entirely without my knowledge, I was also nominated by the Republican State convention at Harrisburg. This, no doubt, was done for the purpose of catching the labor vote, one of the Republican politicians knew me personally, as I never had any intercourse with any of them; but they knew me through the newspapers as a representative man of organized labor. So I was placed on the ticket. In the very moment when the Philadelphia evening papers printed this news I drafted a statement which was published the next morning in the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" (the organ of the Philadelphia Socialists), containing a positive and decisive REFUSAL to accept this or any other nomination from the Republican party. I further stated that I had accepted the nomination of the Socialist Labor party, and stood upon the platform and the principles of the S. L. P., only and forever. At the same time the Central Committee of Section Philadelphia was instructed by a meeting of the Section to issue a leaflet to the working people of Pennsylvania, setting forth the reasons of Comrade Kreimer's refusal to run as a candidate of the Republican party, and declaring his willingness to serve, if elected, as a representative of the S. L. P. Officially I was never notified by the Republican party of my nomination, most likely because the bosses of that party had decided that the Constitutional Convention should never take place. Neither did it. But when election day came my name appeared on the Republican ticket, despite my refusal, and I was elected by a vote much larger than that of the regular candidates of that party.

As stated before, the question, Whether a constitutional convention should be held, was voted down, so it becomes superfluous to answer the

3rd question: "Did he take his seat in the convention?"

As to the 4th question: "What did he do there to indicate that he was a Socialist standing upon the principles of the abolition of wage-slavery?", I desire to answer the comrade from across the river that if he ever take any interest in the movement here in Philadelphia, or even in his own city, he ought to know my standpoint taken in numerous conventions of labor organizations as well as in numerous public meetings held under the auspices of the S. L. P. both here and in Camden. Besides this, I refer the comrade from Camden (?) to Section Philadelphia for more particular information about my character in matters pertaining to Socialist principles.

HERMAN KREIMER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7, 1898.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. M. S., SUMMERHILL, CAMBRIA CO., PA.—S. L. P. organizations have no permanent chairman. The chairman of the National Executive Committee is elected at each meeting, for that session, in alphabetical order. The only permanent officer in the N. E. C. is the National Secretary, address him, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

A. W., NEW YORK.—1st. J. Barondess never was a member of the Socialist Labor party, he has always been an Anarchist in methods and in intellectual confusion.

2nd. A candidate for office has the right to vote for himself, provided, of course, he is a qualified voter in the constituency in which he runs.

CIGARMAKER, N. Y.—You do THE PEOPLE an injustice. From the uniform policy it has pursued you should know enough by this time not to apprehend that it might fly off "with a whoop" of delight, and take up space just now with the occurrences of last Sunday's meeting of Union No. 90. All this can keep till after election.

W. W. C., BOSTON, MASS.—That's a great error. You will find the capitalist class just as solid in the defence of any one of its attributes as in the defence of all. A tiger will defend its claws, aye, every hair of its moustache, with the same ferocity that he would defend his vitals. As you could not catch the tiger napping, and expect to pluck off one limb at a time, and will have to fight the whole breast if you want to kill him, so will you have to fight the breast of capitalism. That talk of "one thing at a time," if meant honestly, is sheer nonsense; usually, however, it is meant dishonestly; he who uses it, means by "one thing at a time" a job for himself first. This is well illustrated by the conduct of the Clemenses, Dosters, Youngs and the rest of the pack of Kansas "Pop-Socialists."

S. R., NEW YORK.—Read the notice at the head of the "Correspondence" and "Letter Box" columns.

H. W., NEW YORK.—There are 12 PEOPLES subscribed for in Allentown, Pa. For further information about the movement there communicate with the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Committee, Val. Remmel, 75 Arlington avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L., CANTON, O.—Strike hard. Nothing is gained by such gentleness. You can't twitter sense so sweetly but you will be denounced by every conceited chappy whose nonsense you bring home to him. Such people will always call you "abusive," etc. But they amount to nothing. Only by emphatic hammering will the masses see the truth; they are neither chappies nor conceited.

Subscriptions for the "Workers' Republic," the Irish Socialist weekly paper, are received at the Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, New York City. Subscription price for one year, $1.50; for 6 months, 75 cents; single copies, 3 cents.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of Oct. 11, with Patrick Murphy in the chair. The financial report for the week ending Oct. 8 showed receipts to have been $87.40; expenditures, $50.58.

Communications were received from Keinard and Hickey bearing on their work of agitation. A letter was received from Section Detroit, Mich., in reply to the inquiry about the wholesale remission of dues on the part of the Section. It appeared from the reply that the motion to remit such dues was made by a member himself 16 months in arrears and was voted upon by a number of others similarly situated. It was held by the National Executive Committee, that such remission of dues can only be voted upon by members in good standing and that members not in good standing cannot themselves remit their own dues to the party, because they are disqualified as per Sec. 14 of Art. 11 of the Constitution, unless they come under the rule of exemption to be found in Sec. 15 of the same Art. In connection with this matter it was resolved:

WHEREAS, Section Detroit, Mich., on the 2nd day of May voted to remit the dues of all members in arrears; and,

WHEREAS, The motion to remit being made by a member not in good standing and was carried with other members not in good standing participating in such vote;

RESOLVED, That the vote remitting such dues was illegal and all acts of said Section, determined by the votes of such members, since said action, were illegal and void.

The Pennsylvania State Committee reported having four speakers on the stump in the State, who will remain out until election day. Good reports were read from other portions of the country, showing great activity and good prospects for an increased vote in November. Section Buffalo asked for information as to the course of procedure on their part in the matter of a grievance against four of their members. The secretary was instructed to inform them that they may either ask the Board of Appeals to re-open the case and give them a hearing, or they may try the case a-new.

It was resolved to fix the salary of the National Secretary at $18 per week. Charters were granted to new Sections in: Quincy, Ill., and Olathe, Colo.

L. A. MALKIEL,
Recording Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$629.35
Bernt Elde, Red Wing, Minn.	1.00
Algernon Lee, Mineapolis, Minn.	1.00
J. A. Gray, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
Wm. Meyer, Taunton, Mass.	.25
Chr. Rossbach, Grinnell, Iowa	.28
Geo. H. Warner, Catskill, N. Y.	.28
John J. MacKenzie, Barre, Vt.	1.00
Total	$633.64

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Canada.

BRANTFORD.—As the outcome of the recent visit to Brantford of Lucien Sanial, of New York, and Mr. A. B. Barker, of Section London, S. L. P., a Brantford Section of the Socialist Labor party of Canada was organized at the Trades' Hall, Thursday night, with twenty-five charter members.

Connecticut.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!—The last day for application to be made a voter is not Thursday, October 20, but MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 5 P. M.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—All those having nomination lists out must bring them to Arthur Keep, at Labor Lyceum, not later than Monday, Oct. 17. By order of

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Massachusetts.

Comrade Hickey's tour in the State:
Lawrence—Oct. 18.
Lowell—Oct. 19.
Haverhill—Oct. 20 and 21.
Boston and vicinity—Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.
Abbington, Brocton—Oct. 27 and 28.
New Bedford—Oct. 29, 30 and 31.
Fall River—Nov. 1 and 2.
Fitchburg—Nov. 3 and 4.
Worcester—Nov. 5, 6 and 7.

L. D. USHER, Secretary S. C. C.

NEW BEDFORD nominations:
For Senator, 3rd, Bristol—John A. Donavon.
For Congress, 13th Congressional—Thos. Stearns.
For Representatives, 7th, Bristol—Richard Parkinson and Simon F. Lynch.
For Representatives, 8th, Bristol—John J. Walsh and John Holland.
For County Commissioner—Dennis McGoff.

WESTFIELD nominations:
For Representatives 9th District—John J. Ingoldsby (Taylor ave.) and Henry Hawkins (Chapel st.).

BOSTON.—The fight goes merrily on. With the help of the police we are still increasing the circulation of THE PEOPLE. Sunday, Oct. 2, we got 12 and Oct. 9, we got 23 new subscribers. Come on the Common, Sunday, comrades, from 3 to 5 p. m. and help in the good work.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, Org.

New Jersey.

Comrade Maguire's tour:
Dover—Oct. 15.
Washington—Oct. 16 and 17.
Trenton—Oct. 18.
Camden—Oct. 19, 20 and 21.
Philadelphia—Oct. 20.
Perth Amboy—Oct. 22.
New Brunswick—Oct. 23 and 24.
South River—Oct. 25.
Sayerville—Oct. 26.
Plainville—Oct. 27.
Rahway—Oct. 28.
Jersey City—Oct. 29.

New York.

ROCHESTER.—The local ticket is this:
For Congress, 31st District—F. A. Stevenman
For Senator, 43rd District—James F. Eaton.
For Senator, 44th District—Morris Berman.
For Assembly, 1st District—Carl Zereaner.
For Assembly, 2nd District—Alois Mussmacher.
For Assembly, 3rd District—Gad Martindale.
For Assembly, 4th District—Martin Goss.
For County Judge—Thomas J. Grady.
For District Attorney—Wm. Lippelt.
For Coroner—Chas. A. Luedecke and Conrad Illaub.

NEW YORK CITY.—The S. L. P. of the City of New York has decided to hold a grand ratification meeting and parade to take place on Saturday evening, October 29, on Union square. The first conference of trade and labor organizations, to assist in making final arrangements for the above, met on Thursday, Oct. 6, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, New York. A committee of five was elected to lay out a suitable route for the parade, and report back at the next meeting. The next conference takes place on Saturday, Oct. 15, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, New York.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

IRISH-AMERICAN COMRADES, ATTENTION!—The 16th A. D., New York City, calls upon all Irish and American comrades who are willing to help along the campaign work of this district to appear at its headquarters, 98 Avenue C, Sunday, Oct. 16, at 2 p. m., where the Secretary of the Cam-

(Continued on page 4).

RAILROAD WORKERS.

(Continued from page 3.)

grown accustomed to what they have to endure, have resigned themselves to a sort of slavish contentment. They take things as they are as a matter of course and do not trouble their heads about a betterment of their condition; they see no way out. But there must be one set of men at least, who are thoroughly disgusted—the quondam employees of the Brooklyn Bridge R. R., now employed by the Brooklyn L. With them the drop came too sudden; they got no time to grow accustomed, slowly and gradually, to the misery of the rest of the railroaders. For the observing man, it was a most remarkable sight, after the Bridge steal, perpetrated with the aid of the Democratic and Republican politicians, had been completed, and the L road began to run across, to watch the striking contrast in appearance between the Bridge men and the L road men. The former, well-fed, well-clad, with the carriage of healthy, robust men; most of the latter stunted, sallow-faced, shabby by comparison, depressed. How long will it be before whatever difference still exists, will have disappeared.

The question now arises: What must be done; and, above all things, what must railroad men do to better these conditions?

It is clear that, under the continued capitalist control of the roads, these conditions cannot become better, but will become worse. As improved machinery and the concentration of capital in fewer hands, the trustification of industries, in short, displaces labor all around, the pressure of the unemployed will become keener, and ever fiercer will be the competition for a job. The railroad is often the last resort of the man, who, by this capitalist development, has been forced out of his trade, and thus the "extra lists" will grow longer and ever longer, while wages grow shorter and ever shorter.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS LABOR POLITICS.

It is equally clear that the only remedy in sight is to take the roads out of the control of private capitalists, who run them to grind out enormous profits, and place the roads under control of the city—the municipality. Surely, the railroaders cannot be so dull as to imagine that, were they to keep all that they produce, they would suddenly become unfit to work; surely they are not so dull as to fear that, unless they allow an idle capitalist stockholder to fleece them out of eighty cents for every hundred that they produce, they will be struck with paralysis, unable to do anything; surely they must by this time understand that they could work just as well, nay, infinitely better, if they support themselves alone without having to carry on their backs the vampire capitalists.

Now, how is this to be done? By means of strikes? No! The intelligent use of the ballot by workingmen, along the lines of their class interests, is the only thing that will ever do it.

But what constitutes an INTELLIGENT USE of the ballot along the lines of working class interests?

Is it voting for the Democratic party, which, controlled by capitalists, talked in a left-handed way about "municipal control" of railroads, and then, through its Mayor, helped to hand the Brooklyn Bridge over to the corporations?—Assuredly not!

Or is it voting for the Republican party, which, also controlled by capitalists, helped, through its Legislature, in consummating the Bridge steal? Assuredly not!

Both of these parties have shown again and again, that they are the political handmaids of the capitalist class, always at the service of that class and ready at all times to beat down the workers, should they ever dare to raise their heads. There was absolutely no difference between the action of the Democratic Governor Flower, who sent 8,000 militia men into Buffalo to crush the strike of the switchmen, in 1892, and between the action of the Republican Governor Morton, who sent 8,000 militia men into Brooklyn to crush the strike of the trolley men, in 1895.

Both strikes were against overwork; in both instances the 10-hour law had been violated by the R. R. Corporations, but we have yet to hear of any of the so-called "representatives of the people" in either the Senate or the Assembly, be he Rep or Dem, who raised his voice against the action of these Governors, and who demanded that they proceed against the law-breaking corporations and Governors, and not against the workers. That much for the chances of labor to "enforce" labor laws against all-powerful Corporations, so long as labor places in office the Dem and Rep lackeys of these same Corporations, throwing away its ballot upon them, instead of casting its ballot for the class-conscious working class party.

No, neither the Democratic nor the Republican party can be looked to do anything for the workers. The very fact that the men who play first fiddle in the councils of these parties are almost without exception leading railroad capitalists, ought to make this clear to railroad workers at least.

Platt, Tracy, Depew, Lauterbach, the men who control the Republican machine in this State, are they going to give up their control of the railroads in favor of the workers? Scarcely!

Whitney, Flower, Crimmins, Brady, the men who control the Democratic machine in this State, are they going to give up their control of the railroads in favor of the workers? Not much!

What party is there, then, that will do this? It must be a party of labor; a party that is in no way tainted with the blight of capitalist interests; a party that draws the line, between itself and the capitalist class, so hard and so fast as to permit of no coming together;—that party is the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, the only political party that will ever do for the railroad men, what it will do for all other workers, namely, shake them up into a consciousness of their position, organize them, drill them, train them, for the conflict that is now on and that will grow hotter and hotter as time passes.

What will the 35,000 railroad men do at the coming election? Will they do what they have hitherto always done, i. e., split up on election day and vote Democratic and Republican? Will they vote against one another in seemingly opposite camps and, in that way, again help to vote capitalism into power?

Or, will they have sense for once and henceforth, and cast their ballots for themselves and their own interests, by voting for the Socialist Labor party. As many men as will do the latter, will help to bring nearer the day of emancipation for the whole working class. They will contribute to crystallize the political power of the workers, the possession of which is indispensible for taking up, with any hope of success, the fight for better conditions while the present system lasts.

Let there be no mistake about it. A strong vote cast for the S. L. P. will make the capitalist class very wary; they will not dare using the powers of State as brutally as they did in Buffalo and Brooklyn, and if they do, all the worse for them. If ever a strike of railroad men is to be won, and if ever they are to wrest from their oppressors any betterment of their lot in that way, the strike can only be won if the workers have enough of their own men in the legislative halls of the State to tie the hands of that capitalist class and to prevent them from using the political power against the workers in what way they please. And in the same degree as the workers turn their backs, once and for all, upon the two old parties, in the same degree will their influence and their power to help themselves increase.

On election day there will be found on the blanket ballot handed to you three tickets, among others: One is headed by the emblem of the Arm and Hammer and underneath that it reads: For Governor, BENJAMIN HANFORD. That is the ticket of the Socialist LABOR party.

Another is headed by the emblem of a falling Star, and underneath it reads: For Governor, Augustus Van Wyck. That is the ticket of the Democratic CAPITALIST party.

Still another is headed by the emblem of a prowling Eagle on a Ballot Box, and underneath it reads: For Governor, Theodore Roosevelt. That is the ticket of the Republican CAPITALIST party.

The railroad men, and with them the rest of the workers, will then have their choice.

Will they choose wisely?

OFFICIAL.

(Continued from page 3.)

paign Committee will assign to them the necessary work to be done.

Comrades! If you want to see the 16th A. D. carry the district then make it your duty to help us.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
16th A. D., S. L. P.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS for Kings County have been opened at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Information about the campaign will be given and comrades who want to help along the work, should apply to the Campaign Secretary: Max Forker, who is to be found at the above address.

For the Campaign Fund of Section New York, Socialist Labor party:

Donation from H. Lindvall	$1.00
Donation from C. Lindvall	1.00
Collected at Idlewild Grove, at "Volkszeitung" excursion	1.15
Donation from 27th Ward Branch 2, S. L. P.	10.00
18th Assembly District on List No. 89,	.65
Ditto, on List No. 96	3.80
Collected by W. S. in T. Hergert's shop on List No. 318	34.00
26th Ward Branch 1, on List No. 226	3.50
Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 on List No. 320	2.00
Ditto, on List No. 321	4.90
Donation from Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 24, (Harlem)	50.00
From W. S. & D. B. S., Branch 75	25.00
From W. S. & D. B. S., Branch 23	20.00
From W. S. & D. B. S., Branch 91	5.00
From W. S. & D. B. S., Branch 89, on List No. 478	10.00
Total	$172.00

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Section New York, S. L. P.,
64 E. 4th street, New York City.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

We call the attention of the comrades to two new leaflets just issued; $1.50 per 1,000; in quantities of not less than 10,000, $1.00 per 1,000.

"The Class Struggle," by A. M. Simons.

"Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan," by D. De Leon.

A second edition of Daniel De Leon's "What means this Strike?" will be out in a few days; also a very handsome new edition of the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels.

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" " "Discourse on Free Trade" with introduction by F. Engels	.25
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The same in cloth with introduction and appendix	1.00
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Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor songs:

1.—"The Workingmen's Marseillieise," arranged by H. Mohr.

2.—"Down with Slavery," words selected from Shelley; music by Platon Brounoff.

3.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

4.—"On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Platon Brounoff.

Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your orders to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CELLULOID.

[Reproduced from THE PEOPLE of Sept. 18, '98, at the Request of Newark, N. J.]

"With commendable promptness Mayor Seymour has appealed to the citizens of Newark to assist the unfortunates whose homes and worldly possessions were destroyed by the big fire down neck last Sunday night. The response to the appeal, if made with the same promptness, will save the poverty-stricken victims from dire distress, physical suffering and mental agony. They were mostly poor before the fire, but now some of them are in a pitiable plight and to assist them is but an act of noble charity. Through no fault of their own many of them are left without so much as a pin. They are dependent upon the charity of friends who have but little to give, and it will be a long time before they will be able to replace all that they lost. In the meantime something must be done for them and the best way to assist the actual sufferers is to contribute to the fund for their relief. Mr. Seymour is already in receipt of several contributions. One of them was a check for $2,500 sent by the Celluloid Company, in whose place the fire started. The company was under no obligation to subscribe to any such fund and neither is anyone else, but it is safe to say that, in the cause of humanity, Newarkers will not hesitate to make the same vigorous war upon their pocketbooks that they did upon the Spaniards."

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The above is the attempt at white-washing made by the Newark "Town Talk," of last Saturday. Let's see what truth there is in it, and who is white-washed.

How will "a prompt response to the mayor's appeal" save the victims from "physical suffering and mental agony?" The milksop-scribe who scribbled such slush should have been there to experience the effects of the holocaust—then he'd estimate the catastrophe in its true light and experience at the same time whether the almighty dollar could possibly take pains out of the burns that celluloid and guncotton gases cause; whether same said dollar could relieve the mental agony caused by seeing the roof of the "scrap room" fly into the air and a volcano of flames bursting therefrom in every direction, covering the ground with a sea of flames. Mental anguish! Why, after such an occurrence, hell loses its fright, for that was a hell on earth. The "Maine explosion on land" it might be termed.

Why stop at a fool's babble about "noble charity"? As though it were not more charitable to PREVENT such "accidents" by not having a dangerous and USELESS industry carried on. For useless it is, yea, positively harmful, inasmuch as it pays best when an imitation of any substance best succeeds. There's another little picture of immorality as the capitalist needs it. Humbug and fraud imprinted on the face of celluloid. Manufactured at $7.00 weekly (man's wage). Carelessness (or something worse) blows up a house, kills three and burns two score and more of people.

A collection raised for a Relief Fund to help the sufferers headed by the munificent sum of $2,500 given, donated or whatever you call it, by the Celluloid Company. When, during this Christian era, was there ever a Christian company that ever felt "obliged" to subscribe to any fund to repair any sort of loss, etc., unless three factors came in play. And they are:

1. Need of advertising.
2. Ultimate gain.
3. Fear.

And even so we find in this case, when closely examined, that factors 2 and 3 come largely into play.

Since a number of years the Celluloid Company have attempted to lay their hands on, i. e., "buy up" the land immediately surrounding their plant (at THEIR own price). The various owners resisted the temptation of selling (viz., they wanted THEIR price).

It is obvious that there would be a great deal of remonstrance against the enlarging of the plant, and if so, their "generosity" in subscribing $2,500 (which, by the way, hardly covers the expenses of any five families that lived in the immediate neighborhood of the blown up "scrap room") would tend to make them look so Christian-like that an honorable Common Council could easily allow them to build anything and anywheres without a voice rising in protest.

In the face of this and much more, aforesaid capitalist inkslinger writes about "no obligation" on the part of the company. Learn that they were under deep obligation—to themselves—to do so. It certainly served to reduce expense somewhere. The big insurance money for the worthless blown-up scrap room pays that.

"No obligation to subscribe" writes the man, "to any such a fund." If fear of investigations and incident expenses were not factors, why, the Christianity that the Barton's Ballantines, and others of their ilk, spend so much money for, and brag of, would place the obligation on their heads.

Again I find the phrase, "in the cause of humanity." It serves to cover up the multitudes of crimes that Capitalism engenders. The "humanity" that with its nitric acid fumes, its celluloid dust, etc., produces consumption ad libitum among the nerveless wage-slaves of the Celluloid Companw pays well. The disease rampant among these wage-slaves, holds them bound to the Celluloid Company's Employees' Sick Benevolent Fund, which fund is run by creatures of the company and it can be readily understood is "worked" exclusively in the interest of the company.

In conclusion: a rumor goes the rounds that the night watchman had but left the blown up "scrap room" five minutes before "she went up," and that the door leading to said "scrap room" was not closed when he left it.

Who will, who can, substantiate the story?

It is widespread now and it smells of MURDER. But Capitalism is wont to cover up its crimes, and even so, if it has not covered the crime in this "accident," then it does not emphasize, nor does it take from, the fact that Capitalism must go—the present disorder of Society must cease, and be succeeded by the Co-operative Commonwealth—the Socialist Republic.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of his rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively, under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

16th Assembly District, S. L. P.

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Trades and Societies Calendar.

Meeting advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading here, at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

General Office, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: 23 Duane St., Room 96, New York City. Gen. Secretary: WILLIAM L. BROWER. Fin. Secr'y-Treasurer: PATRICK MURPHY. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evenings at 8 P. M.

Social Salon Club (Musicians' Union. Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 88

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 88

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, 1291 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273 Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1090, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 10 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent. 81

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street. 360

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 79 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 120—160 3. Ave., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th A. D. 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 129th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 66 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 362

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 205 E. 86th St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 86

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

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The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

Reinhard Lachner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—8 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M. and 1—3.30 P. M. 363

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts." 220

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